Grant of Amrut Mahal Kavals for Temporary Cultivation.

Q.—27. **Mr. B. N. BORANNA GOWDA** (Belur Taluk) and all the other members of Hassan District.—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) the extent of Amrut Mahal Kaval lands in Mysore State (Districtwar);

(*b*) the income from these kavals (Districtwar);

(*c*) the number of Amrut Mahal cattle;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that kavals are given out for temporary cultivation; if so, which officials grant it;

(*e*) the relationship between Amrut Mahal kaval serveygars and Government;

(*f*) whether it has come to their notice that serveygars grant lands reserved for Amrut Mahal cattle for temporary cultivation;

(*g*) whether it has come to their notice that cattle have not come to these kavals at least once in two years;

(*h*) the extent of kaval reserved for each head of Amrut Mahal cattle?

A.—**The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT** (**Mr. M. Venkatanaranappa**).—

(*a*)—

Districts	*Extent including State Forest area and Jungle kavals and Terige.*	
	Acres	Guntas
Mysore ...	27,526	35
Hassan ...	70,578	5
Tumkur ...	45,800	33
Shimoga ...	7,972	9
Chitaldrug	65,645	12
Kadur ...	61,478	22
Bangalore	145	35
Kolar ...	...	...
Total ...	279,147	31

(*b*) The District is not the unit of administration; the income of each of the 2 ranges is as follows:—

Ranges	*Income*		
	Rs.	a.	p.
Hassan ...	5,246	8	7
Holalkere ...	12.297	2	10

This does not include the income derived by other departments from the kavals such as minor forest produce, excise, etc.

(*c*) 5,150 consisting of 2,765 in the herds, 1,285 with the Aided Breeders and 1,100 at the Farms.

(*d*) Small extents in some of the kavals are leased out. The lease is granted by the Live-Stock Expert, through the Range Darogas or Rangers.

(*e*) The serveygars are non-pensionable paid servants who manage the herds.

(*f*) No.

(*g*) Cattle do not go to some kavals for two years or even more, when the grazing right in such is sold as surplus to the requirements of cattle or when the kavals are thrown open for free grazing to village cattle.

(*h*) Kavals are not reserved on this basis.

Mr. B. N. BORANNA GOWDA.—Taking into consideration the number of cattle, the area reserved as Amrut Mahal Kavals works out to about 54 acres per animal. Is such a large extent of land necessary for each animal?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—Please see the answer to (*h*).

Mr. B. N. BORANNA GOWDA.—Are all the auctions in connection with leases held openly? If not, how else, where and when are they held?

The DIRECTOR of AGRICULTURE (**Mr. T. G. Rama Iyer**).—As a rule, all leases are granted by public auction. The date of auction will be notified in advance and the auction held near the kavals.

Mr. B. N. BORANNA GOWDA.—Is the department receiving regular reports of how auctions are being held year after year?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.—There are certain rules prescribed in that behalf and they are being followed.

Mr. B. N. BORANNA GOWDA.—Are the auctions open to the general public or only to serveygars?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.—Always open to the general public. And in 90 per cent of the cases, the leases are given to the raiyats. But in a few cases, where there are no raiyats forthcoming,

the lands have to be given to serveygars for cultivation.

Mr. B. N. BORANNA GOWDA.—How, then, does it happen that most of the people who are cultivating Amrut Mahal kaval lands are serveygars?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.—That is not a correct statement. Only about 283 acres are given to serveygars.

Mr. B. N. BORANNA GOWDA.—Is it not a fact that these serveygars put up their own relatives as bidders and manage to get lands for themselves and cultivate?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.—The department is not aware of it. If any such cases are brought to notice, they will be enquired into and needful action taken.

Mr. B. N. BORANNA GOWDA.—If and when there is scarcity of fodder for cattle, will the kavals be thrown open for free grazing?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.—Yes. In fact, such a thing has been done in Tumkur District and, I think, in the Hassan District also. Wherever the Deputy Commissioners recommend, free grazing is allowed.

Mr. T. MARIYAPPA.—How many kavals are there in the whole State?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.—170.

Mr. T. MARIYAPPA.—Is it not possible to have at least two cattle-breeding stations in each district?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.—There are only 5,000 cattle, so that it will not be worth while having two stations in each district.

Mr. T. MARIYAPPA.—If private people are willing to come forward, will the department encourage them by giving them kavals and other facilities for breeding cattle?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.—This experiment was tried in the past during Dr. Coleman's time. There was the aided breeders' scheme, but it did not work satisfactorily. But even now, if all those who are in the line have the necessary enthusiasm to go in for a few Amrut Mahal bulls, we can try to help them.

Mr. T. MARIYAPPA.—Is it not a fact that the breed of cattle in the State is deteriorating?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.—Not in all cases. In some places the breed is very good.

Mr. T. MARIYAPPA.—What action has the department taken to improve the breed where it is not very good?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.—It is not a question of departmental action only. Due to economic causes, people are not in a position to maintain breeding bulls of a superior type.

Mr. T. MARIYAPPA.—Is it not a fact that in western countries, the governments help private parties to run breeding stations?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.—I do not know what facilities are given in western countries.

Mr. T. MARIYAPPA.—The department might supply bulls. But the private people have not got extensive lands for grazing the cattle. Therefore, why not give them some Amrut Mahal kaval lands?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.—Such people might put in *darkhast* applications, secure lands, pay kandayam to Government and use them for grazing purposes.

Mr. T. MARIYAPPA.—If private men want to take up work on a large scale, why not help them with sufficient lands free of assessment?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.—It is not possible for me to make a promise about such large schemes.

Mr. T. MARIYAPPA.—Will at least the Government try the experiment of starting breeding stations themselves?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.—This is being done. In Ajjampur, it has been done and the question of starting of stations in some other places is under consideration.

Mr. T. MARIYAPPA.—Will any of the kaval lands be surrendered for the purpose of cattle breeding?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.—The lands surrendered can be purchased by the raiyats and used either for purposes of cultivation or for breeding. This year, nearly one lakh of acres of kaval lands have been surrendered by the Amrut Mahal Department.

Mr. T. MARIYAPPA.—Is it not possible to breed animals and supply them to the raiyats?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.—Not at present.

Mr. H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—What was the defect of the aided breeders' scheme which was tried during the time of Dr. Coleman?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.—The defect was that it did not bring in the results expected of it.

Mr. H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—Have any of the surrendered lands been given to the Forest Department?

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER.—The actual disposal of the released lands is not in question.

The SECOND MEMBER (Rajamantra-pravina N. Madhava Rau).— Some lands might have been given to the Forest Department.

Mr. H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—Have the raiyats petitioned Government that this should not be done?

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU.—That is a question of forest policy and does not arise in connection with the question under discussion.

Mr. K. T. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR said that according to the programme of work for the session, there was only one day left, but this would not be enough for transacting all the business included in the agenda, particularly Resolutions. He therefore requested that the session be extended by at least one more day, so that sufficient time might be available for discussing the Resolutions.

The PRESIDENT replied that he had no objection to extending the session by a day as desired. He added that as special seating arrangements would have to be made for the University Convocation on the 6th morning and the seats re-arranged after the Convocation, the Assembly would meet at 1 p.m. on that day instead of at 12 Noon.

REPRESENTATIONS—*contd.*

No. 45.—Reduction in the rate of Court Fees.

Mr. Tudki RAMANNA GOWDA (Tirthahalli Taluk).

Mr. Tudki RAMANNA GOWDA represented that in view of the continued economic depression, the rates of levy on account of court fees on suits might be reduced from 10 per cent to 7½ per cent.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantra-pravina S. P. Rajagopalachari) replied that this question was coming up for discussion at almost every session of the Representative Assembly and of the Legislative Council. But this was essentially a question of funds, and it was difficult to accept it as it would involve a loss of 4 lakhs of rupees per annum which Government could not afford to forgo in their present financial position. The existing rates were in force for the past 18 years and had not caused any hardship to the people. Already the rates were lower than those in force in the Madras Presidency by 2½ per cent and any further reduction would not be feasible.

Mr. K. T. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR pointed out that in Madras the fee charged for small cause suits was 7½ per cent and for the original suits 11¼ per cent. It was not so high as stated by the member. He requested that at least in the case of small cause suits up to Rs. 300, the rate be reduced to 7½ per cent, as 10 per cent was high in their case.

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI said that as against different rates for different kinds of suits in Madras, there was only one flat rate of 10 per cent in Mysore for all kinds of suits. After all, the number of small cause suits was small, and in such cases not much hardship was being experienced on account of the rate of fees. But if it was the desire of the House that the rate of fees in their case should be reduced, Government would have no objection to do so provided the House would not object to raising the fees in other cases to the level obtaining in the British Indian provinces. Government were quite willing to adopt either the Madras rates in their entirety or continue the rates as at present existing in the State.

Mr. K. T. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR said that the number of small cause cases was certainly very large. He was of the opinion that it would be best to levy the lower of the rates prevailing in Madras and Mysore. But as the Government felt some difficulty in doing so,